United Nations A/C.1/55/L.38

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73 (s)
General and complete disarmament: illicit traffic in small arms

Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/54 R of 1 December 1999,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report,[1]

Recognizing the human suffering caused by illicit trafficking in small arms and that Governments bear the responsibility to intensify their efforts by developing an understanding of the issues and practical ways of addressing the problem,

Bearing in mind the interface between violence, criminality, drug trafficking, illicit diamond trade, terrorism and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons,

Stressing the importance of ongoing efforts to elaborate an international convention against transnational organized crime, including a protocol to combat the illicit manufacturing of and illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components

[1] A/55/323.

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and ammunition, in the framework of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Convinced of the importance of national, regional and international measures to combat illicit trafficking in and illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons, including those suited to indigenous regional approaches,

Welcoming in this regard the decision by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to convene an African Ministerial Conference on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Bamako, Mali during November 2000; the establishment of the Consultative Committee by the States Parties of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials; the decision by the Council of Ministers of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to conclude its negotiations on a Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials in the SADC Region; the decision by the States members of the Economic Community of West African States to implement their agreement on a moratorium on the importation, exportation and manufacture of small arms and light weapons in West Africa; and the adoption of the European Union Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Conventional Arms and the other initiatives undertaken, such as the Joint Action on Small Arms that has been endorsed by several Member States not members of the European Union,

Noting in this regard the commitments made by the Foreign Ministers of the Group of Eight (G-8) Industrialized Countries contained in the Miyazaki Initiatives for Conflict Prevention; the Foreign Ministers of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council; the members of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe in its Joint Declaration on Responsible Arms Transfers; the members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe at the Istanbul Summit; the members of the South Pacific Forum in the Nadi Framework of principles; and the Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa,

Noting further that several regional and subregional workshops, seminars and conferences were held and that individual States have taken initiatives to promote measures to combat illicit trafficking in and illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons,

Welcoming the assistance provided by States in support of bilateral, regional and multilateral initiatives aimed at addressing illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and in this regard also *welcoming* the establishment of the United Nations Development Programme Trust Fund for Support to Prevention and Reduction of the Proliferation of Small Arms, the United Nations Trust Fund for the Consolidation of Peace through Practical Disarmament Measures and the United Nations Global and Regional Disarmament Trust Fund,

Welcoming further the Preparatory Process for the 2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, bearing in mind the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report on Small Arms,[2] prepared with the assistance of the United Nations Group of

[2] A/54/258.

Governmental Experts on Small Arms, as well as the views of Member States[3] on the objectives, scope, agenda, dates and venue of the Conference,

Recalling the Security Council's Presidential Statement of 24 September 1999[4] and its request to the Secretary-General to develop, with the assistance of technical experts and the support of Member States, a reference manual for use in the field on ecologically safe methods of weapons, ammunition and explosives destruction in order to better enable Member States to ensure the disposal of weapons, ammunition and explosives voluntarily surrendered by civilians or retrieved from former combatants,

Considering that the United Nations could through a coordinated approach collect, share and disseminate information to Member States on useful and successful practices to prevent the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and mindful of the role of the mechanism for Coordinating Action on Small Arms in this regard,

Recalling that the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, respectively, held workshops on Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms held in Lomé, Togo and Lima, Peru, during 1999, and *noting with appreciation* the Jakarta Regional Seminar held on 3 and 4 May 2000 under the auspices of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Security in Asia and the Pacific,

Mindful of the impact of surplus small arms and light weapons on the illicit trade in these weapons, and *welcoming* practical measures undertaken by States to destroy surplus weapons and confiscated or collected weapons, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his report on small arms,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his broad-based consultations, within available financial resources and with any other assistance provided by States in a position to do so, and to provide the 2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects with information on the magnitude and scope of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, measures to combat illicit trafficking in and circulation of small arms and light weapons, and the role of the United Nations therein;

2. *Encourages* States to promote regional and subregional initiatives and requests the Secretary-General, within available financial resources, and also States in a position to do so, to assist States taking such initiatives to address the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in affected regions, and *invites* the Secretary-General to utilize these initiatives as part of his consultations;

3. *Encourages* States in a position to do so to take appropriate national measures to destroy surplus, confiscated or collected small arms and light weapons, and to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to the Secretary-General on types and quantities of arms destroyed as well as the methods of their destruction, and *requests* the Secretary-General to annually circulate this information to all States;

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[3] A/54/260 and Add.1-3.

[4] S/PRST/1999/28.

4. *Invites* States in a position to do so to continue to provide assistance, bilaterally, regionally and through multilateral channels, such as the United Nations, in support of measures associated with combating illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, including assistance in response to requests by States to collect and destroy surplus, confiscated or collected small arms and light weapons;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to provide advisory and financial assistance, within available financial resources and with any other assistance provided by States in a position to do so, in response to requests by States, in support of measures associated with combating illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, including assistance to collect and destroy surplus, confiscated or collected small arms and light weapons;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of this resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session an item entitled "Illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons".

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.38/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73 (s)
General and complete disarmament: illicit traffic in small arms

Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

Illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/54 R of 1 December 1999,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report,[1]

Recognizing the human suffering caused by illicit trafficking in small arms and that Governments bear the responsibility to intensify their efforts by developing an understanding of the issues and practical ways of addressing the problem,

Bearing in mind the interface between violence, criminality, drug trafficking, illicit diamond trade, terrorism and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons,

Stressing the importance of ongoing efforts to elaborate an international convention against transnational organized crime, including a protocol to combat the illicit manufacturing of and illicit trafficking in firearms, their parts and components

[1] A/55/323.

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and ammunition, in the framework of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Convinced of the importance of national, regional and international measures to combat illicit trafficking in and illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons, including those suited to indigenous regional approaches,

Welcoming in this regard the decision by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to convene an African Ministerial Conference on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Bamako, Mali during November 2000; the establishment of the Consultative Committee by the States Parties of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials; the decision by the Council of Ministers of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to conclude its negotiations on a Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials in the SADC Region; the decision by the States members of the Economic Community of West African States to implement their agreement on a moratorium on the importation, exportation and manufacture of small arms and light weapons in West Africa; and the adoption of the European Union Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Conventional Arms and the other initiatives undertaken, such as the Joint Action on Small Arms that has been endorsed by several Member States not members of the European Union,

Noting in this regard the commitments made by the Foreign Ministers of the Group of Eight (G-8) Industrialized Countries contained in the Miyazaki Initiatives for Conflict Prevention; the Foreign Ministers of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council; the members of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe in its Joint Declaration on Responsible Arms Transfers; the members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe at the Istanbul Summit; the members of the South Pacific Forum in the Nadi Framework of principles; and the Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa,

Noting further that several regional and subregional workshops, seminars and conferences were held and that individual States have taken initiatives to promote measures to combat illicit trafficking in and illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons,

Welcoming the assistance provided by States in support of bilateral, regional and multilateral initiatives aimed at addressing illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and in this regard also *welcoming* the establishment of the United Nations Development Programme Trust Fund for Support to Prevention and Reduction of the Proliferation of Small Arms, the United Nations Trust Fund for the Consolidation of Peace through Practical Disarmament Measures and the United Nations Global and Regional Disarmament Trust Fund,

Welcoming further the Preparatory Process for the 2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, bearing in mind the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report on Small Arms,[2] prepared with the assistance of the United Nations Group of

[2] A/54/258.

Governmental Experts on Small Arms, as well as the views of Member States[3] on the objectives, scope, agenda, dates and venue of the Conference,

Recalling the Security Council's Presidential Statement of 24 September 1999[4] and its request to the Secretary-General to develop, with the assistance of technical experts and the support of Member States, a reference manual for use in the field on ecologically safe methods of weapons, ammunition and explosives destruction in order to better enable Member States to ensure the disposal of weapons, ammunition and explosives voluntarily surrendered by civilians or retrieved from former combatants,

Considering that the United Nations could through a coordinated approach collect, share and disseminate information to Member States on useful and successful practices to prevent the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and mindful of the role of the mechanism for Coordinating Action on Small Arms in this regard,

Recalling that the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, respectively, held workshops on Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms held in Lomé, Togo and Lima, Peru, during 1999, and *noting with appreciation* the Jakarta Regional Seminar held on 3 and 4 May 2000 under the auspices of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Security in Asia and the Pacific,

Mindful of the impact of surplus small arms and light weapons on the illicit trade in these weapons, and *welcoming* practical measures undertaken by States to destroy surplus weapons and confiscated or collected weapons, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General in his report on small arms,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his broad-based consultations, within available financial resources and with any other assistance provided by States in a position to do so, and to provide the 2001 United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects with information on the magnitude and scope of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, measures to combat illicit trafficking in and circulation of small arms and light weapons, and the role of the United Nations in collecting, collating, sharing and disseminating information on illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons;

2. *Encourages* States to promote regional and subregional initiatives and requests the Secretary-General, within available financial resources, and also States in a position to do so, to assist States taking such initiatives to address the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in affected regions, and *invites* the Secretary-General to utilize these initiatives as part of his consultations;

3. *Encourages* States in a position to do so to take appropriate national measures to destroy surplus, confiscated or collected small arms and light weapons, and to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to the Secretary-General on types and quantities of arms destroyed as well as the methods of their destruction, and *requests* the Secretary-General to annually circulate this information to all States;

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[3] A/54/260 and Add.1-3.

[4] S/PRST/1999/28.

4. *Invites* States in a position to do so to continue to provide assistance, bilaterally, regionally and through multilateral channels, such as the United Nations, in support of measures associated with combating illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, including assistance in response to requests by States to collect and destroy surplus, confiscated or collected small arms and light weapons;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to provide advisory and financial assistance, within available financial resources and with any other assistance provided by States in a position to do so, in response to requests by States, in support of measures associated with combating illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, including assistance to collect and destroy surplus, confiscated or collected small arms and light weapons;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of this resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session an item entitled "Illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons".

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.39

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73
General and complete disarmament

Japan: draft resolution

A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/75 H of 15 December 1994, 50/70 C of 12 December 1995, 51/45 G of 10 December 1996, 52/38 K of 9 December 1997, 53/77 U of 4 December 1998 and 54/54 D of 1 December 1999,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international peace and security and the promotion of nuclear disarmament mutually complement and strengthen each other,

Reaffirming the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as the cornerstone of the international regime for nuclear non-proliferation and as an essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the progress made by the nuclear-weapon States on reduction of their nuclear weapons unilaterally or through their negotiations, and the efforts for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation by the international community,

Also reaffirming the conviction that further advancement in nuclear disarmament will contribute to consolidating the international regime for nuclear non-proliferation, ensuring international peace and security,

Bearing in mind the recent nuclear tests, as well as the regional situations, which pose a challenge to international efforts to strengthen the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Taking note of the report of the Tokyo Forum for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, bearing in mind the various views of Member States on the report,

Welcoming the successful adoption of the final document at the 2000 NPT Review Conference, which includes, inter alia, an unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals

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leading to nuclear disarmament to which all States parties are committed under Article VI of NPT,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of achieving the universality of NPT, and calls upon States not parties to NPT to accede to it as non-nuclear-weapon States without delay and without conditions;

2. *Also reaffirms* the importance for all States parties to NPT to fulfil their obligations under the Treaty;

3. *Stresses* the central importance of taking the following practical steps for the systematic and progressive efforts to implement Article VI of the NPT and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament":

(a) The early signature and ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty by all States, especially by those States whose ratification is required for its entry into force, with a view to its early entry into force before 2003, as well as a moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test explosions or any other nuclear explosions pending its entry into force;

(b) The immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament and their conclusion as early as possible before 2005 of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, in accordance with the statement of the Special Coordinator in 1995 and the mandate contained therein, taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives and, pending its entry into force, a moratorium on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons;

(c) The establishment of an appropriate subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament in the Conference on Disarmament in the context of establishing a programme of work;

(d) The inclusion of the principle of irreversibility to apply to nuclear disarmament, nuclear and other related arms control and reduction measures;

(e) The early entry into force and full implementation of the Treaty on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START II) and the conclusion of START III as soon as possible, while preserving and strengthening the ABM Treaty as a cornerstone of strategic stability and as a basis for further reductions of strategic offensive weapons, in accordance with its provisions;

(f) Steps by all the nuclear-weapon States leading to nuclear disarmament in a way that promotes international stability, and based on the principle of undiminished security for all:

(i) Further efforts by all the nuclear-weapon States to continue to reduce their nuclear arsenals, unilaterally or through their negotiations;

(ii) Increased transparency by the nuclear-weapon States with regard to the nuclear weapons capabilities and the implementation of agreements pursuant to Article VI and as voluntary confidence-building measures to support further progress on nuclear disarmament;

(iii) The further reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons, based on unilateral initiatives and as an integral part of the nuclear arms reduction and disarmament process;

(iv) Concrete agreed measures to further reduce the operational status of nuclear weapons systems;

(v) A diminishing role for nuclear weapons in security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons will ever be used and to facilitate the process of their total elimination;

(vi) The engagement as soon as appropriate of all the nuclear-weapon States in the process leading to the total elimination of their nuclear weapons;

4. *Recognizes* also that the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons will require further steps by the nuclear-weapon States, including:

(a) The continuation of the nuclear disarmament process beyond START III;

(b) Deeper reductions by all the nuclear-weapon States, unilaterally or through their negotiations, in nuclear weapons in the process of working towards achieving their elimination;

5. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States to keep the States Members of the United Nations duly informed of the progress or efforts made towards nuclear disarmament;

6. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts in the dismantlement of nuclear weapons, notes the importance of the safe and effective management of the resultant fissile materials and calls for arrangements by all the nuclear-weapon States to place, as soon as practicable, fissile material designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes to ensure that such material remains permanently outside of military programmes;

7. *Stresses* the importance of further development of the verification capabilities, including IAEA safeguards, that will be required to provide assurance of compliance with nuclear disarmament agreements for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear-weapon-free world;

8. *Calls upon* all States to redouble their efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, including their means of delivery, confirming and strengthening, if necessary, their policies not to transfer equipment, materials or technology that could contribute to the proliferation of those weapons;

9. *Calls for* unilateral and cooperative efforts to prevent weapons of mass destruction, inter alia, nuclear weapons from falling into the hands of non-State actors;

10. *Stresses* the importance of the IAEA Model Protocol[1] with a view to enhancing nuclear non-proliferation, and encourages all States which have not done so to conclude an additional protocol with IAEA as soon as possible;

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[1] International Atomic Energy Agency, INFCIRC/540 (Corrected).

11. *Welcomes* the adoption of resolution GC(44)/RES/19, which includes elements of a plan of action to promote and facilitate the conclusion and entry into force of safeguards agreements and additional protocols, at the IAEA General Conference and calls for the early and full implementation of the resolution;

12. *Encourages* the constructive role played by civil society in promoting nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament.

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.39/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73
General and complete disarmament

Australia and Japan: revised draft resolution

A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/75 H of 15 December 1994, 50/70 C of 12 December 1995, 51/45 G of 10 December 1996, 52/38 K of 9 December 1997, 53/77 U of 4 December 1998 and 54/54 D of 1 December 1999,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international peace and security and the promotion of nuclear disarmament mutually complement and strengthen each other,

Reaffirming the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as the cornerstone of the international regime for nuclear non-proliferation and as an essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the progress made by the nuclear-weapon States on reduction of their nuclear weapons unilaterally or through their negotiations, and the efforts for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation by the international community,

Also reaffirming the conviction that further advancement in nuclear disarmament will contribute to consolidating the international regime for nuclear non-proliferation, ensuring international peace and security,

Bearing in mind the recent nuclear tests, as well as the regional situations, which pose a challenge to international efforts to strengthen the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Taking note of the report of the Tokyo Forum for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, bearing in mind the various views of Member States on the report,

Welcoming the successful adoption of the final document at the 2000 NPT Review Conference, which includes, inter alia, an unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals

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leading to nuclear disarmament to which all States parties are committed under Article VI of NPT,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of achieving the universality of NPT, and calls upon States not parties to NPT to accede to it as non-nuclear-weapon States without delay and without conditions;

2. *Also reaffirms* the importance for all States parties to NPT to fulfil their obligations under the Treaty;

3. *Stresses* the central importance of taking the following practical steps for the systematic and progressive efforts to implement Article VI of the NPT and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament":

(a) The early signature and ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty by all States, especially by those States whose ratification is required for its entry into force, with a view to its early entry into force before 2003, as well as a moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test explosions or any other nuclear explosions pending its entry into force;

(b) The immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament and their conclusion as early as possible before 2005 of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, in accordance with the statement of the Special Coordinator in 1995 and the mandate contained therein, taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives and, pending its entry into force, a moratorium on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons;

(c) The establishment of an appropriate subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament in the Conference on Disarmament in the context of establishing a programme of work;

(d) The inclusion of the principle of irreversibility to apply to nuclear disarmament, nuclear and other related arms control and reduction measures;

(e) The early entry into force and full implementation of the Treaty on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START II) and the conclusion of START III as soon as possible, while preserving and strengthening the ABM Treaty as a cornerstone of strategic stability and as a basis for further reductions of strategic offensive weapons, in accordance with its provisions;

(f) Steps by all the nuclear-weapon States leading to nuclear disarmament in a way that promotes international stability, and based on the principle of undiminished security for all:

(i) Further efforts by all the nuclear-weapon States to continue to reduce their nuclear arsenals, unilaterally or through their negotiations;

(ii) Increased transparency by the nuclear-weapon States with regard to the nuclear weapons capabilities and the implementation of agreements pursuant to Article VI and as voluntary confidence-building measures to support further progress on nuclear disarmament;

(iii) The further reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons, based on unilateral initiatives and as an integral part of the nuclear arms reduction and disarmament process;

(iv) Concrete agreed measures to further reduce the operational status of nuclear weapons systems;

(v) A diminishing role for nuclear weapons in security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons will ever be used and to facilitate the process of their total elimination;

(vi) The engagement as soon as appropriate of all the nuclear-weapon States in the process leading to the total elimination of their nuclear weapons;

4. *Recognizes* also that the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons will require further steps by the nuclear-weapon States, including:

(a) The continuation of the nuclear disarmament process beyond START III;

(b) Deeper reductions by all the nuclear-weapon States, unilaterally or through their negotiations, in nuclear weapons in the process of working towards achieving their elimination;

5. *Invites* the nuclear-weapon States to keep the States Members of the United Nations duly informed of the progress or efforts made towards nuclear disarmament;

6. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts in the dismantlement of nuclear weapons, notes the importance of the safe and effective management of the resultant fissile materials and calls for arrangements by all the nuclear-weapon States to place, as soon as practicable, fissile material designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes to ensure that such material remains permanently outside of military programmes;

7. *Stresses* the importance of further development of the verification capabilities, including IAEA safeguards, that will be required to provide assurance of compliance with nuclear disarmament agreements for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear-weapon-free world;

8. *Calls upon* all States to redouble their efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, including their means of delivery, confirming and strengthening, if necessary, their policies not to transfer equipment, materials or technology that could contribute to the proliferation of those weapons;

9. *Calls upon* all States to maintain the highest possible standards of security, safe custody, effective control and physical protection of all materials that could contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;

10. *Stresses* the importance of the IAEA Model Protocol[1] with a view to enhancing nuclear non-proliferation, and encourages all States which have not done so to conclude an additional protocol with IAEA as soon as possible;

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[1] International Atomic Energy Agency, INFCIRC/540 (Corrected).

11. *Welcomes* the adoption of resolution GC(44)/RES/19, which includes elements of a plan of action to promote and facilitate the conclusion and entry into force of safeguards agreements and additional protocols, at the IAEA General Conference and calls for the early and full implementation of the resolution;

12. *Encourages* the constructive role played by civil society in promoting nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament.

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.40

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73 (c)
General and complete disarmament: Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

Mongolia: draft resolution

Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

The General Assembly

Recalling its resolution 53/77 D of 4 December 1998,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1]

Bearing in mind its resolution 49/31 of 9 December 1994 on the protection and security of small States,

Proceeding from the fact that nuclear-weapon-free status is one of the means of ensuring the national security of States,

Convinced that the internationally recognized status of Mongolia will contribute to enhancing stability and confidence-building in the region as well as promote Mongolia's security by strengthening its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders and the preservation of its ecological balance,

Welcoming the measures taken to implement the above resolution at the national and international levels,[2]

Recalling that the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held at United Nations Headquarters from 24 April to 19 May 2000, welcomed the declaration by Mongolia of its nuclear-weapon-free status and took note of the adoption by the Mongolian parliament of legislation defining and regulating that status,

Taking note of the efforts undertaken by the five nuclear-weapon States and Mongolia to implement the provision of the resolution concerning Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status,

[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.
[2] See A/55/166 and A/55/181.

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Taking note of the joint statement of the five nuclear-weapon States made on 5 October 2000[3] on security assurances in connection with Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status, including their commitment to Mongolia to cooperate in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/77 D with respect to Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,[3]

Welcoming Mongolia's active and positive role in developing peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the States of the region and other States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 53/77 D,[4]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution entitled "Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status;[4]

2. *Takes note also* of the adoption by the Mongolian parliament of legislation defining and regulating its nuclear-weapon-free status as a concrete step towards promoting the aims of nuclear non-proliferation;

3. *Welcomes* the joint statement of the five nuclear-weapon States[3] providing security assurances to Mongolia in connection with its nuclear-weapon-free status as a contribution to implementing General Assembly resolution 53/77 D;

4. *Requests* the Security Council of the United Nations to take note of the statement mentioned in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Endorses and supports* Mongolia's good-neighbourly and balanced relationship with its neighbours as an important element of strengthening regional peace, security and stability;

6. *Invites* Member States to continue to cooperate with Mongolia in taking the necessary measures to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders, its economic security, its ecological balance and its nuclear-weapon-free status, as well as its independent foreign policy;

7. *Appeals* to the Member States of the Asia and Pacific region to support Mongolia's efforts to join the relevant regional security and economic arrangements;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide assistance to Mongolia to take the necessary measures mentioned in paragraph 6 above;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status".

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[3] A/C.1/55/PV.6.

[4] A/55/166.

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.40/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
24 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73 (c)
General and complete disarmament: Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

Mongolia: revised draft resolution

Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/77 D of 4 December 1998,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1]

Bearing in mind its resolution 49/31 of 9 December 1994 on the protection and security of small States,

Proceeding from the fact that nuclear-weapon-free status is one of the means of ensuring the national security of States,

Convinced that the internationally recognized status of Mongolia will contribute to enhancing stability and confidence-building in the region as well as promote Mongolia's security by strengthening its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders and the preservation of its ecological balance,

Welcoming the measures taken to implement resolution 53/77 D at the national and international levels,[2]

Recalling that in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[3] which was held at United Nations Headquarters from 24 April to 19 May 2000, the Conference welcomed, in paragraph 8 of the section concerning article VII of the Treaty,[4] the

[1] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.
[2] See A/55/166 and A/55/181.
[3] NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I, II, III and IV).
[4] NPT/CONF.2000/28, vol. I (Parts I and II), p. 16.

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declaration by Mongolia of its nuclear-weapon-free status and took note of the adoption by the Mongolian parliament of legislation defining and regulating that status,

Taking note of the efforts undertaken by the five nuclear-weapon States and Mongolia to implement the provision of the resolution concerning Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status,

Taking note of the joint statement of the five nuclear-weapon States made on 5 October 2000[5] on security assurances in connection with Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status, including their commitment to Mongolia to cooperate in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/77 D with respect to Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note also of the fact that the joint statement has been transmitted to the Security Council by the five nuclear-weapon States,

Welcoming Mongolia's active and positive role in developing peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the States of the region and other States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 53/77 D,[6]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 53/77 D entitled "Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status;[6]

2. *Takes note also* of the adoption by the Mongolian parliament of legislation defining and regulating its nuclear-weapon-free status as a concrete step towards promoting the aims of nuclear non-proliferation;

3. *Welcomes* the joint statement of the five nuclear-weapon States[5] providing security assurances to Mongolia in connection with its nuclear-weapon-free status as a contribution to implementing resolution 53/77 D;

4. *Endorses and supports* Mongolia's good-neighbourly and balanced relationship with its neighbours as an important element of strengthening regional peace, security and stability;

5. *Invites* Member States to continue to cooperate with Mongolia in taking the necessary measures to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders, its economic security, its ecological balance and its nuclear-weapon-free status, as well as its independent foreign policy;

6. *Appeals* to the Member States of the Asia and Pacific region to support Mongolia's efforts to join the relevant regional security and economic arrangements;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide assistance to Mongolia to take the necessary measures mentioned in paragraph 5 above;

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[5] A/C.1/55/PV.6.

[6] A/55/166.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status".

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.41

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73 (q)
General and complete disarmament:
Nuclear disarmament

Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Panama, Philippines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 49/75 E of 15 December 1994 on a step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat, and its resolution 50/70 P of 12 December 1995, 51/45 O of 10 December 1996, 52/38 L of 9 December 1997, 53/77 X of 4 December 1998 and 54/54 P of 1 December 1999 on nuclear disarmament,

Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Bearing in mind that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction of 1972 and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction of 1993 have already established legal regimes on the complete prohibition of biological and chemical weapons, respectively, and determined to achieve a nuclear weapons convention on the prohibition of the development, testing, production, stockpiling, loan, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons and on their destruction, and to conclude such an international convention at an early date,

Recognizing that there now exist conditions for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free world;

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Bearing in mind paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, calling for the urgent negotiation of agreements for the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapons systems, and for a comprehensive and phased programme with agreed time-frames, wherever feasible, for the progressive and balanced reduction of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time,

Noting the reiteration by the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of their conviction that the Treaty is a cornerstone of nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament and the reaffirmation by the States parties of the importance of the decision on strengthening the review process for the Treaty, the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, the decision on the extension of the Treaty and the resolution on the Middle East, adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Reiterating the highest priority accorded to nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and by the international community,

Recognizing that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and any proposed treaty on fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices must constitute disarmament measures, and not only non-proliferation measures,

Welcoming the entry into force of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START I), to which Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America are States parties,

Welcoming also the ratification of the Treaty on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START II) by the Russian Federation and looking forward to its early entry into force and its full implementation and to an early commencement of START III negotiations,

Noting with appreciation the unilateral measures by the nuclear-weapon States for nuclear arms limitation, and encouraging them to undertake further such measures,

Recognizing the complementarity of bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament, and that bilateral negotiations can never replace multilateral negotiations in this respect,

Noting the support in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and the multilateral efforts in the Conference on Disarmament to reach agreement on such an international convention at an early date,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, issued on 8 July 1996, and welcoming the unanimous reaffirmation by all Judges of the Court that there exists an obligation for all States to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion

negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Mindful of paragraph 114 and other relevant recommendations in the Final Document of the Twelfth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Durban, South Africa, from 29 August to 3 September 1998, calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad hoc committee to commence negotiations in 1998 on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time,

Recalling paragraph 72 of the Final Document of the XIIIth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Cartagena on 8-9 April 2000,

1. *Recognizes* that, in view of recent political developments, the time is now opportune for all the nuclear-weapon States to undertake effective disarmament measures with a view to the elimination of these weapons;

2. *Also recognizes* that there is a genuine need to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons will ever be used and to facilitate the process of their total elimination;

3. *Urges* the nuclear-weapon States to stop immediately the qualitative improvement, development, production and stockpiling of nuclear warheads and their delivery systems;

4. *Also urges* the nuclear-weapon States, as an interim measure, to de-alert and deactivate immediately their nuclear weapons and to take other concrete measures to further reduce the operational status of their nuclear weapon systems;

5. *Reiterates its call upon* the nuclear-weapon States to undertake the step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat and to carry out effective nuclear disarmament measures with a view to the total elimination of these weapons;

6. *Calls upon* the nuclear-weapon States, pending the achievement of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, to agree on an internationally and legally binding instrument on the joint undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and calls upon all States to conclude an internationally and legally binding instrument on security assurances of non-use and non-threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States;

7. *Urges* the nuclear-weapon States to commence plurilateral negotiations among themselves at an appropriate stage on further deep reductions of nuclear weapons as an effective measure of nuclear disarmament;

8. *Underscores* the importance of observing the principles of irreversibility to the process of nuclear disarmament, nuclear and other related arms control and reduction measures;

9. *Welcomes* the positive outcome of the 2000 Review Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States, in the Final Document of the Conference, to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States Parties are committed under Article 6 of the Treaty and the reaffirmation by the States Parties that the total elimination of

nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and calls for the full and effective implementation of the steps set out in the Final Document;

10. *Calls* for the immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament, on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein;

11. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to agree on a programme of work which includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty with a view to their conclusion within five years;

12. *Calls* for the conclusion of an international legal instrument or instruments on adequate security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States;

13. *Calls* for the early entry into force and strict observance of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty;

14. *Expresses its regret* that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to establish an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament at its 2000 session, as called for in General Assembly resolution 54/54 P;

15. *Reiterates its call upon* the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad hoc committee to deal with nuclear disarmament early in 2001 and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons;

16. *Calls* for the convening of an international conference on nuclear disarmament in all its aspects at an early date to identify and deal with concrete measures of nuclear disarmament;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.42

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 80
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and to their destruction,

Noting with satisfaction that there are one hundred and forty-three States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,[1] including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

Bearing in mind its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Review Conferences, including the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and

[1] Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

00-69030 (E) 161000

Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,[2] and to provide such information and data in conformity with standardized procedure to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and no later than 15 April,

Recalling the provisions of the Convention related to scientific and technological cooperation and the related provisions of the final report of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts to Identify and Examine Potential Verification Measures from a Scientific and Technical Standpoint,[3] the final report of the Special Conference of the States Parties to the Convention,[4] held from 19 to 30 September 1994, and the final documents of the Review Conferences,

Welcoming the reaffirmation made in the Final Declaration of the Fourth Review Conference[5] that under all circumstances the use of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and their development, production and stockpiling are effectively prohibited under article I of the Convention,

Recalling its resolution 49/86, adopted without a vote on 15 December 1994, in which it welcomed the final report of the Special Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, adopted by consensus on 30 September 1994, in which the States parties agreed to establish an ad hoc group, open to all States parties, whose objective should be to consider appropriate measures, including possible verification measures, and draft proposals to strengthen the Convention, to be included, as appropriate, in a legally binding instrument to be submitted for the consideration of the States parties,

1. *Notes* with satisfaction the increase in the number of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction,[1] and reaffirms the call on all signatory States that have not yet ratified the Convention to do so without delay, and also calls upon those States that have not signed the Convention to become parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention;

2. *Welcomes* the information and data provided to date, and reiterates its call upon all States parties to the Convention to participate in the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference;[2]

3. *Welcomes* the progress achieved so far negotiating a protocol to strengthen the Convention and reaffirms the decision of the Fourth Review Conference urging the conclusion of the negotiations by the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts to Identify and Examine Potential Verification Measures from a Scientific and Technical Standpoint as soon as possible before the commencement of the Fifth Review Conference and to submit its report, which shall be adopted by consensus, to the States parties to be considered at a Special Conference;

4. *Calls upon* all States parties in this context to accelerate the negotiations, and to redouble their efforts within the Ad Hoc Group to formulate an efficient, cost-effective and practical regime and seek early resolution of the outstanding

[2] BWC/CONF.III/23, part II.
[3] BWC/CONF.III/VEREX/9 and Corr.1.
[4] BWC/SPCONF/1.
[5] BWC/CONF.IV/9, part II.

issues through renewed flexibility in order to complete the protocol in accordance with the decision of the Fourth Review Conference;

5. *Notes* that, at the request of the States parties, a Fifth Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention will be held at Geneva from 19 November to 7 December 2001, that, following appropriate consultations, a Preparatory Committee for that Conference has been formed, open to all parties to the Convention, and that the Committee will meet at Geneva from 25 to 27 April 2001;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences, as well as the decisions contained in the final report of the 1994 Special Conference,[4] including all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Group and the Special Conference which is to consider the report of the Ad Hoc Group, in accordance with its mandate as confirmed by the Fourth Review Conference, and to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the Fifth Review Conference and its preparations;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction".

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.43

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73 (k)
General and complete disarmament:
transparency in armaments

Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Micronesia (Federal States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Transparency in armaments

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, 47/52 L of 15 December 1992, 48/75 E of 16 December 1993, 49/75 C of 15 December 1994, 50/70 D of 12 December 1995, 51/45 H of 10 December 1996, 52/38 R of 9 December 1997, 53/77 V of 4 December 1998 and 54/54 O of 1 December 1999 entitled "Transparency in armaments",

Continuing to take the view that an enhanced level of transparency in armaments contributes greatly to confidence-building and security among States and that the establishment of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms[1] constitutes an important step forward in the promotion of transparency in military matters,

[1] See resolution 46/36 L.

00-69048 (E) 161000

Welcoming the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the Register,[2] which includes the returns of Member States for 1999,

Welcoming also the response of Member States to the request contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 46/36 L to provide data on their imports and exports of arms, as well as available background information regarding their military holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies,

Welcoming further the note by the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development,[3]

Stressing that the continuing operation of the Register and its further development should be reviewed in order to secure a Register that is capable of attracting the widest possible participation,

1. *Reaffirms* its determination to ensure the effective operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, as provided for in paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 46/36 L;

2. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and the recommendations contained therein;[3]

3. *Calls upon* Member States, with a view to achieving universal participation, to provide the Secretary-General by 31 May annually the requested data and information for the Register, including nil reports if appropriate, on the basis of resolutions 46/36 L and 47/52 L, the recommendations contained in paragraph 64 of the 1997 report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development[4] and the recommendations contained in paragraph 94 of the 2000 report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and the appendices and annexes thereto;

4. *Invites* Member States in a position to do so, pending further development of the Register, to provide additional information on procurement from national production and military holdings and to make use of the "Remarks" column in the standardized reporting form to provide additional information such as types or models;

5. *Reaffirms* its decision with a view to further development of the Register, to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review, and, to that end:

(a) *Recalls* its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction;

(b) *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 2003, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its

[2] A/55/299 and Add.1.
[3] A/55/281.
[4] A/52/316 and Corr.2.

further development, taking into account work of the Conference on Disarmament, the views expressed by Member States and the reports of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, with a view to a decision at its fifty-eighth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations in his 2000 report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and to ensure that sufficient resources are made available for the Secretariat to operate and maintain the Register;

7. *Invites* the Conference on Disarmament to consider continuing its work undertaken in the field of transparency in armaments;

8. *Reiterates its call upon* all Member States to cooperate at the regional and subregional levels, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on progress made in implementing the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Transparency in armaments".

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.44

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73 (f)
General and complete disarmament: implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/54 B of 1 December 1999,

Reaffirming its determination to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, which kill or maim hundreds of people every week, mostly innocent and defenceless civilians and especially children, obstruct economic development and reconstruction, inhibit the repatriation of refugees and internally displaced persons, and have other severe consequences for years after emplacement,

Believing it necessary to do the utmost to contribute in an efficient and coordinated manner to facing the challenge of removing anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world, and to assure their destruction,

00-69120 (E) 161000

Wishing to do the utmost in ensuring assistance for the care and rehabilitation, including the social and economic reintegration, of mine victims,

Welcoming the entry into force on 1 March 1999 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction,[1] and noting with satisfaction the work undertaken to implement the Convention and the substantial progress made towards addressing the global landmine problem,

Recalling the First Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention, held at Maputo from 3 to 7 May 1999, and the reaffirmation made in the Maputo Declaration[2] of a commitment to the total eradication of anti-personnel mines,

Recalling also the Second Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, held at Geneva from 11 to 15 September 2000, and the Declaration of the Second Meeting of States Parties reaffirming the commitment to completely and fully implement all provisions of the Convention,

Noting with satisfaction the addition of States that have ratified or acceded to the Convention, bringing the total number of States that have formally accepted the obligations of the Convention to [one hundred and seven],

Emphasizing the desirability of attracting adherence of all States to the Convention, and determined to work strenuously towards the promotion of its universalization,

Noting with regret that anti-personnel mines continue to be used in conflicts around the world, causing human suffering and impeding post-conflict development,

1. *Invites* all States that have not signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction[1] to accede to it without delay;

2. *Urges* all States that have signed but not ratified the Convention to ratify it without delay;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the full and effective implementation of, and compliance with, the Convention;

4. *Urges* all States parties to provide the Secretary-General with complete and timely information, as required in article 7 of the Convention in order to promote transparency and compliance with the Convention;

5. *Invites* all States that have not ratified the Convention or acceded to it to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to make global mine action efforts more effective;

6. *Renews its call upon* all States and other relevant parties to work together to promote, support and advance the care, rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration of mine victims, mine awareness programmes, and the removal of anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world and the assurance of their destruction;

7. *Invites and encourages* all interested States, the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the

[1] See CD/1478.

[2] APLC/MSP.1/1999/1, part II.

International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to participate in the programme of inter-sessional work established at the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, and further developed by the Second Meeting of States Parties to the Convention;

8. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of Nicaragua to host the Third Meeting of States Parties;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 2, of the Convention, to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Third Meeting of States Parties to the Convention at Managua, from 18 to 21 September 2001, and, on behalf of States parties according to article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention, to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the Meeting as observers;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction".

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.45

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 October 2000
English
Original: Russian

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73 (b)
General and complete disarmament: establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/38 of 9 December 1997 and 53/77 A of 4 December 1998, and its decision 54/417 of 1 December 1999,

Recalling also paragraphs 60, 61, 62 and 64 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[1], the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[2] and the provisions of the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[3] and the report of its Main Committee II concerning the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

Convinced that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones is conducive to the achievement of general and complete disarmament,

Emphasizing the importance of internationally recognized treaties on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various parts of the world and on the strengthening of the non-proliferation regime,

Welcoming the adoption by the Disarmament Commission at its 1999 substantive session of principles and guidelines for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned,[4]

[1] Resolution S-10/2.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.
[3] NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II).
[4] A/54/42, annex I.

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Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia[5] on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region, and bearing in mind the specific characteristics of the region, can enhance the security of those States and strengthen global and regional peace and security,

Recalling the Almaty Declaration of the heads of the Central Asian States of 28 February 1997[6] on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia, the Tashkent statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia of 15 September 1997[7] and the Communiqué of the Consultative Meeting of Experts of the Central Asian Countries, the Nuclear-Weapon-States and the United Nations, held in Bishkek on 9 and 10 July 1998,[8] on the elaboration of acceptable ways and means of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia,

Affirming the universally recognized role of the United Nations in the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

1. *Appreciates* the support of all States for the initiative to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

2. *Welcomes* the desire of all five States of the Central Asian region to finalize work on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia and the concrete steps that they have taken to that end to prepare the legal groundwork for the initiative and the progress that they have achieved in this regard;

3. *Calls upon* all five Central Asian States to continue their dialogue with the five nuclear-weapon States on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, within existing resources, to provide assistance to the Central Asian States in the elaboration of a treaty on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

5. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia at its fifty-sixth session under the agenda item entitled "General and complete disarmament".

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[5] Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
[6] A/52/112, annex.
[7] A/52/390, annex.
[8] A/53/183, annex.

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.45/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 October 2000
English
Original: Russian

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73 (b)
General and complete disarmament: establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan: revised draft resolution

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/38 of 9 December 1997 and 53/77 A of 4 December 1998, and its decision 54/417 of 1 December 1999,

Recalling also paragraphs 60, 61, 62 and 64 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[2] and *recalling* also the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[3] and the reports of its Main Committee II concerning the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Central Asia,

Convinced that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones is conducive to the achievement of general and complete disarmament,

Emphasizing the importance of internationally recognized treaties on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various parts of the world and on the strengthening of the non-proliferation regime,

Welcoming the adoption by the Disarmament Commission at its 1999 substantive session of principles and guidelines for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned,[4]

[1] Resolution S-10/2.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.
[3] NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II).
[4] NPT/CONF.2000/MC.II/1.

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Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia[5] on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region, and bearing in mind the specific characteristics of the region, can enhance the security of those States and strengthen global and regional peace and security,

Recalling the Almaty Declaration of the heads of the Central Asian States of 28 February 1997[6] on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia, the Tashkent statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia of 15 September 1997[7] and the Communiqué of the Consultative Meeting of Experts of the Central Asian Countries, the Nuclear-Weapon-States and the United Nations, held in Bishkek on 9 and 10 July 1998,[8] on the elaboration of acceptable ways and means of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia,

Affirming the universally recognized role of the United Nations in the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

1. *Appreciates* the support of all States for the initiative to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

2. *Welcomes* the desire of all five States of the Central Asian region to finalize work on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia and the concrete steps that they have taken to that end to prepare the legal groundwork for the initiative and the progress that they have achieved in this regard;

3. *Calls upon* all five Central Asian States to continue their dialogue with the five nuclear-weapon States on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, within existing resources, to provide assistance to the Central Asian States in the elaboration of a treaty on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

5. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia at its fifty-sixth session under the agenda item entitled "General and complete disarmament".

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[5] Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

[6] A/52/112, annex.

[7] A/52/390, annex.

[8] A/53/183, annex.

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.45/Rev.1*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
23 October 2000
English
Original: Russian

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73 (b)
General and complete disarmament: establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan: revised draft resolution

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/38 of 9 December 1997 and 53/77 A of 4 December 1998, and its decision 54/417 of 1 December 1999,

Recalling further paragraphs 60, 61, 62 and 64 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,[1] the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[2] and recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[3] and of the report of its Main Committee II[4] related to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia,

Convinced that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones is conducive to the achievement of general and complete disarmament,

Emphasizing the importance of internationally recognized treaties on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various parts of the world and on the strengthening of the non-proliferation regime,

Welcoming the adoption by the Disarmament Commission at its 1999 substantive session of principles and guidelines for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, [5]

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

[1] Resolution S-10/2.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

[3] NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II).

[4] NPT/CONF.2000/MC.II/1.

[5] Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

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Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region, and bearing in mind the specific characteristics of the region, can enhance the security of those States and strengthen global and regional peace and security,

Recalling the Almaty Declaration of the heads of the Central Asian States of 28 February 1997[6] on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia, the Tashkent statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia of 15 September 1997[7] and the Communiqué of the Consultative Meeting of Experts of the Central Asian Countries, the Nuclear-Weapon States and the United Nations, held in Bishkek on 9 and 10 July 1998,[8] on the elaboration of acceptable ways and means of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia,

Affirming the universally recognized role of the United Nations in the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the support of all States for the initiative to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

2. *Welcomes* the desire of all five States of the Central Asian region to finalize work on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia and the concrete steps that they have taken to that end to prepare the legal groundwork for the initiative and the progress that they have achieved in this regard;

3. *Calls upon* all five Central Asian States to continue their dialogue with the five nuclear-weapon States on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, within existing resources, to provide assistance to the Central Asian States in the elaboration of a treaty on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

5. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia at its fifty-sixth session under the agenda item entitled "General and complete disarmament".

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[6] A/52/112, annex.
[7] A/52/390, annex.
[8] A/53/183, annex.

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.46

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 October 2000
English
Original: Russian

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73 (p)
General and complete disarmament: regional disarmament

Belarus: draft resolution

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of promoting regional and international peace and security,

Reconfirming the commitment of the international community to the goal of total elimination of nuclear weapons and the building of a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Welcoming efforts towards the conclusion of new nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned,

Bearing in mind the guidelines on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned which the Disarmament Commission adopted by consensus on 30 April 1999,

Expressing confidence that the international community will continue to establish new nuclear-weapon-free zones in accordance with the relevant guidelines of the Disarmament Commission and in that spirit *welcoming* the efforts and proposals that have been made since 1995 by States in various regions of the world,

Noting its resolutions on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in regions where they have not been established yet, including resolutions 52/35 of 9 December 1997, 53/77 A of 4 December 1998, 53/77 H of 4 December 1998, 54/51 of 1 December 1999, 54/54 G of 1 December 1999, 54/54 L of 1 December 1999 and also all previous relevant resolutions on this issue,

Taking into account the suggestion that the conditions under which the non-nuclear-weapon States concerned would be ready to participate in the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in their respective regions should be determined,

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1. *Takes note* of all the initiatives taken since 1995 by States in various regions of the world, including the initiative for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free space in Central and Eastern Europe;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of all Member States on conditions under which non-nuclear-weapon States would be ready to participate in the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in their respective regions;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Regional disarmament and non-proliferation".

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.46*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 October 2000
English
Original: English/Russian

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73 (p)
General and complete disarmament: regional disarmament

Belarus: draft resolution

Regional disarmament and non-proliferation

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of promoting regional and international peace and security,

Reconfirming the adherence of international community to the goal of ultimate elimination of the nuclear weapons and structuring of the nuclear-weapon-free world,

Welcoming efforts towards establishing new nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned,

Bearing in mind the guidelines on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned which were endorsed by consensus on 30 April 1999 at the substantive session of the Disarmament Commission,

Expressing confidence that the international community should continue to promote the establishment of new nuclear-weapon-free zones in accordance with the relevant guidelines of the United Nations Disarmament Commission and in that spirit *welcoming* the efforts and proposals that have been advanced by the States parties since 1995 in various regions of the world,

Noting its resolutions on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in the regions, where they have not been established yet, including resolutions 52/35 of 9 December 1997, 53/77 H of 4 December 1998, 54/51 of 1 December 1999, 54/54 G of 1 December 1999, 54/54 L of 1 December 1999 and also all previous relevant resolutions on this issue,

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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Taking into account the suggestion to determine the conditions under which the non-nuclear-weapon States concerned could be ready to participate in establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in their regions,

1. *Takes note* of all the initiatives that have been advanced by the States parties since 1995 in various regions of the world, including the initiative of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free space in Central and Eastern Europe;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on conditions under which the non-nuclear-weapon States concerned could participate in establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in their respective regions;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "Regional disarmament and non-proliferation".

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.46/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
25 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73 (p)
General and complete disarmament: regional disarmament

Belarus: revised draft resolution

Regional disarmament and non-proliferation

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of promoting regional and international peace and security,

Reconfirming the adherence of the international community to the goal of total elimination of nuclear weapons and the building of a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Welcoming efforts towards the conclusion of new nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned,

Bearing in mind the guidelines on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, which the Disarmament Commission adopted by consensus on 30 April 1999,

Noting its resolutions on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in regions where they have not been established yet, and all previous relevant resolutions on this issue,

1. *Welcomes and supports* the steps taken to conclude further nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties, and reaffirms the conviction that the establishment of internationally recognized nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned enhances global and regional peace and security, strengthens the nuclear non-proliferation regime and contributes towards realizing the objectives of nuclear disarmament;

2. *Believes* that the international community should continue to promote the establishment of new nuclear-weapon-free zones in accordance with the relevant guidelines of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, and in that spirit welcomes the efforts and proposals that have been advanced by the States in various regions of the world;

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3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Regional disarmament and non-proliferation".

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.47

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda items 66 and 67
Development of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States

Maintenance of international security

Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Maintenance of international security-good-neighbourliness, stability and development of South-Eastern Europe

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed at Helsinki, Finland, on 1 August 1975,

Recalling the Declaration of the Millennium Summit of the United Nations,

Welcoming the democratic changes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and their positive effects on the peace, stability and development of South-Eastern Europe,

Recalling its resolutions 48/84 B of 16 December 1993, 50/80 B of 12 December 1995, 51/55 of 10 December 1996, 52/48 of 9 December 1997, 53/71 of 4 December 1998 and 54/62 of 1 December 1999,

Recalling also the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe initiated by the European Union, adopted in Cologne, Germany, on 10 June 1999 and endorsed at the Sarajevo Summit of 30 July 1999, and stressing the crucial importance of its implementation,

Recalling also the Sarajevo Summit Declaration, in which the participants affirm their collective and individual readiness to give concrete meaning to the Pact by promoting political and economic reforms, development and enhanced security in

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the region and also their commitment to make every effort to assist countries in the region in making speedy and measurable progress along this road,

Emphasizing the crucial importance of the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 on Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Noting the importance of the activities of the international organizations, such as the European Union, the OSCE, the Council of Europe and the contribution of the Central European Initiative and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation for the implementation of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe,

Noting also the importance of the Charter of good-neighbourly relations, stability, security and cooperation in South-Eastern Europe signed by the participating States of SEECP in Bucharest on 12 February 2000,

Recalling the outcome of the Conference on War-Affected Children held in Winnipeg on 17 September 2000,

Emphasizing the importance of regional efforts in South-Eastern Europe on arms control, demining, disarmament and confidence-building measures and *concerned* that, in spite of the ongoing efforts, the illicit traffic and circulation of small arms continue to persist,

Mindful of the importance of national and international activities by all relevant organizations aimed at the creation of peace, security, stability, democracy, cooperation, economic development, observance of human rights and good-neighbourliness in South-Eastern Europe,

Affirming its determination that all nations should live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

1. *Affirms* the urgency of consolidating South-Eastern Europe as a region of peace, security, stability, democracy, cooperation, economic development, promotion of good-neighbourliness and observance of human rights, thus contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security and enhancing the prospects for sustained development and prosperity for all peoples in the region as an integral part of Europe;

2. *Calls upon* all participants in the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, and all concerned international organizations, to support the efforts of South-Eastern European States to overcome the negative effects of the Kosovo crisis and other recent crises to enable them to pursue sustainable development and their integration into the European structures, and *welcomes* the results of the Third Meeting of the Working Table on Security Issues of the Stability Pact, held in Sofia on 4 and 5 October 2000;

3. *Encourages* all States to contribute to the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 on Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and *welcomes* the efforts of and *supports* the role of UNMIK and KFOR, in implementing their mandates under this resolution;

4. *Also calls upon* all States, the relevant international organizations and competent organs of the United Nations to respect the principles of territorial integrity and sovereignty of all States and the inviolability of international borders, to continue to take measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

as appropriate, to eliminate threats to international peace and security and to help to prevent conflicts which can lead to the violent disintegration of States;

5. *Stresses* the importance of good-neighbourliness and the development of friendly relations among States and calls upon all States to solve their disputes with other States by peaceful means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Urges* strengthening of the relations among the States of South-Eastern Europe on the basis of respect for international law and agreements in accordance with the principle of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect;

7. *Stresses* the importance of regional efforts aimed at preventing bilateral conflicts endangering the maintenance of international peace and security, and *notes* with satisfaction, in this regard, the role of the Multinational Peace Force for South-Eastern Europe;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of regional efforts in South-Eastern Europe on arms control, disarmament and confidence-building measures;

9. *Recognizes* the seriousness of the problem of the anti-personnel mines in South-Eastern Europe and, in this context, *welcomes* the efforts of the international community in support of mine-action and *encourages* States to join and support these efforts;

10. *Urges* all States to undertake effective measures against illicit traffic and circulation of small arms, to help programmes and projects aimed at the safe destruction of surplus stocks of small arms and light weapons, and *stresses* the importance of closer cooperation among States, inter alia, in crime prevention, combating illicit trade of people, drug trafficking and money-laundering;

11. *Stresses* that closer engagement of the South-Eastern European States in furthering cooperation on the European continent will favourably influence the security, political and economic situation in the region as well as the good-neighbourly relations among the States;

12. *Calls upon* all States and the relevant international organizations to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security-good-neighbourliness, stability and development of South-Eastern Europe"

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.47/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
27 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda items 66 and 67

Development of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States

Maintenance of international security

Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: revised draft resolution

Maintenance of international security-good-neighbourliness, stability and development of South-Eastern Europe

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed at Helsinki, Finland, on 1 August 1975,

Recalling the Declaration of the Millennium Summit of the United Nations,

Welcoming the democratic changes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and their positive effects on the peace, stability and development of South-Eastern Europe,

Recalling its resolutions 48/84 B of 16 December 1993, 50/80 B of 12 December 1995, 51/55 of 10 December 1996, 52/48 of 9 December 1997, 53/71 of 4 December 1998 and 54/62 of 1 December 1999,

Recalling also the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe initiated by the European Union, adopted in Cologne, Germany, on 10 June 1999 and endorsed at the Sarajevo Summit of 30 July 1999, and stressing the crucial importance of its implementation,

Recalling also the Sarajevo Summit Declaration, in which the participants affirm their collective and individual readiness to give concrete meaning to the Pact

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by promoting political and economic reforms, development and enhanced security in the region and also their commitment to make every effort to assist countries in the region in making speedy and measurable progress along this road,

Emphasizing the crucial importance of the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 on Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Noting the importance of the activities of the international organizations, such as the European Union, the OSCE, the Council of Europe and the contribution of the Central European Initiative and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation for the implementation of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe,

Noting also the importance of the Charter of good-neighbourly relations, stability, security and cooperation in South-Eastern Europe signed by the participating States of SEECP in Bucharest on 12 February 2000 and the Joint Statement of the Heads of State and Government adopted in Skopje on 25 October 2000,

Noting further the Conference on War-Affected Children held in Winnipeg on 17 September 2000,

Emphasizing the importance of regional efforts in South-Eastern Europe on arms control, demining, disarmament and confidence-building measures and *concerned* that, in spite of ongoing efforts, the illicit traffic and circulation of small arms continue to persist,

Mindful of the importance of national and international activities by all relevant organizations aimed at creation of peace, security, stability, democracy, cooperation, economic development, observance of human rights and good-neighbourliness in South-Eastern Europe,

Affirming its determination that all nations should live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

1. *Affirms* the urgency of consolidating South-Eastern Europe as a region of peace, security, stability, democracy, cooperation, economic development, promotion of good-neighbourliness and observance of human rights, thus contributing to the maintenance of international peace and security and enhancing the prospects for sustained development and prosperity for all peoples in the region as an integral part of Europe;

2. *Calls upon* all participants in the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, and all concerned international organizations, to support the efforts of South-Eastern European States to overcome the negative effects of the Kosovo crisis and other recent crises to enable them to pursue sustainable development and their integration into the European structures, and *welcomes* the results of the Third Meeting of the Working Table on Security Issues of the Stability Pact, held in Sofia on 4 and 5 October 2000;

3. *Encourages* all States to contribute to the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 on Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and *welcomes* the efforts of and *supports* the role of UNMIK and KFOR, in implementing their mandates under this resolution;

4. *Also calls upon* all States, the relevant international organizations and competent organs of the United Nations to respect the principles of territorial integrity and sovereignty of all States and the inviolability of international borders, to continue to take measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as appropriate, to eliminate threats to international peace and security and to help to prevent conflicts which can lead to the violent disintegration of States;

5. *Stresses* the importance of good-neighbourliness and the development of friendly relations among States and *calls upon* all States to solve their disputes with other States by peaceful means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Urges* strengthening of the relations among the States of South-Eastern Europe on the basis of respect for international law and agreements in accordance with the principle of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect;

7. *Stresses* the importance of regional efforts aimed at preventing conflicts endangering the maintenance of international peace and security, and *notes* with satisfaction, in this regard, the role of the Multinational Peace Force for South-Eastern Europe;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of regional efforts in South-Eastern Europe on arms control, disarmament and confidence-building measures;

9. *Recognizes* the seriousness of the problem of the anti-personnel mines in South-Eastern Europe and, in this context, *welcomes* the efforts of the international community in support of mine-action and *encourages* States to join and support these efforts;

10. *Urges* all States to undertake effective measures against illicit traffic and circulation of small arms, to help programmes and projects aimed at the safe destruction of surplus stocks of small arms and light weapons, and *stresses* the importance of closer cooperation among States, inter alia, in crime prevention, combating illicit trade of people, drug trafficking and money-laundering;

11. *Stresses* that closer engagement of the South-Eastern European States in furthering cooperation on the European continent will favourably influence the security, political and economic situation in the region as well as the good-neighbourly relations among the States;

12. *Calls upon* all States and the relevant international organizations to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security-good-neighbourliness, stability and development of South-Eastern Europe"

United Nations A/C.1/55/L.48

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 October 2000

Original: English

Fifty-fifth session
First Committee
Agenda item 73 (r)
General and complete disarmament: follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/75 K of 15 December 1994, 51/45 M of 10 December 1996, 52/38 O of 9 December 1997, 53/77 W of 4 December 1998 and 54/54 Q of 1 December 1999,

Convinced that the continuing existence of nuclear weapons poses a threat to all humanity and that their use would have catastrophic consequences for all life on Earth, and recognizing that the only defence against a nuclear catastrophe is the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the certainty that they will never be produced again,

Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Mindful of the solemn obligations of States parties, undertaken in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[1] particularly to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

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Recalling the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[2]

Welcoming the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament,

Recalling also the adoption of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in its resolution 50/245 of 10 September 1996, and expressing its satisfaction at the increasing number of States that have signed and ratified the Treaty,

Recognizing with satisfaction that the Antarctic Treaty[3] and the treaties of Tlatelolco,[4] Rarotonga,[5] Bangkok[6] and Pelindaba[7] are gradually freeing the entire southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those treaties from nuclear weapons,

Noting the efforts by the States possessing the largest inventories of nuclear weapons to reduce their stockpiles of such weapons through bilateral agreements or arrangements and unilateral decisions, and calling for the intensification of such efforts to accelerate the significant reduction of nuclear-weapon arsenals,

Recognizing the need for a multilaterally negotiated and legally binding instrument to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the central role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, and regretting the lack of progress in disarmament negotiations, particularly nuclear disarmament, in the Conference on Disarmament during its 2000 session,

Emphasizing the need for the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time,

Desiring to achieve the objective of a legally binding prohibition of the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, threat or use of nuclear weapons and their destruction under effective international control,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, issued on 8 July 1996,[8]

Taking note of the relevant portions of the note by the Secretary-General[9] relating to the implementation of resolution 54/54 Q,

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[2] 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)), annex, decision 2.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

[4] Ibid., vol. 634, No. 9068.

[5] See the *United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

[6] Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone.

[7] A/50/426, annex.

[8] A/51/218, annex.

[9] A/55/131 and Add.1.

1. *Underlines once again* the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control;

2. *Calls once again upon* all States immediately to fulfil that obligation by commencing multilateral negotiations in 2001 leading to an early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination;

3. *Requests* all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they have taken on the implementation of the present resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requests the Secretary-General to apprise the General Assembly of that information at its fifty-sixth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*".